MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1881.

Amusements To-Day. Abbey's Park Theatre-Fresh, the American. inno-Circus. Matines. endemy of Music-Maria A-ndemy of Music-Maria.

Brooth's Theater—Ett, the arkauss Traveller.

Brooklyn Pack Theater—Ett, the arkauss Traveller.

Bright Opera House-Size and Serous.

Brooklyn Aluneum-Brooklyn and 9th sk.

Doly'n Theater—Cinderella at Sciont. Grand Opera House-Joshus Whitemab. Maverly's fifth St. Thentre-Hubbles. Bayerty's Theatre, Brooklyn-100 Wives. Notter and Binl's Concert Hall-Concert. Matine

Madison Square Theatre-listel Kirke. Madi on Square Garden-Pedestri-ulem. Manusic Temple—Bagical Entertainment.
Navelty Theater, Becokings, F. D.—Kerry Cow
Ann Francisco Minsteels—Drodway and 29th a.
Brandard Theater—Biller Taylor. Theatre Com que-Huligan's Silver Wedding. Tony Pustor's chest e-Olivette. Union Square Theatre-Felicia. Wollack's Theatre—The Gur'no Windsor Theatre—Bucciclo.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the treek ending March 5, 1881, was: 123.017 Weekly ... 115.174 Thursday ... 117.560 Friday ... 119,200 Saturday ... Total for the week

Mr. Windom's Letter. The letter of Mr. WINDOM is so remarkable, as coming from a man who now occuples the office of Secretary of the Treasury. and the demand for the letter is so great, that we reprint it to-day.

Some people have conjectured that Mr GARFIELD could not have known of this letter, or he would never have called its author to his Cabinet; but it may be the letter is only a free expression of the views on the subjects it discusses which are entertained by the President himself.

The New Administration of the State Department.

The letter from a Washington correspondent which we printed on Friday indicates that Mr. BLAINE is to adopt an aggressive foreign policy as Secretary of State. He is likely to insist upon an investigation of the charge that the British case before the Halifax Fisheries Commission was founded upon fabricated and false statistics. Mr. BLAINE is described as always restless, and as belonging to the order of public men who are quick to seize on passing opportunities. We are further given to understand that he does not mean to let diplomacy run in the old ruts, satisfactory to England, any longer.

The disposition to make a stir, with or without adequate occasion, is apt to be danpowers. We want to be treated justly in all matters of commercial and business intercourse, and, for the rest, to be let alone. If any undue advantage was taken of the United States in the arbitration at Halifax concerning the fisheries, and if the fact is capable of satisfactory proof, it may safely be assumed that the British Government will make reparation for whatever wrong was done. It is not at all necessary for us to assert our rights with any such bluster as is suggested in the statement that Mr. BLAINE will "quicken the diplomatic gait of Sir EDWARD THORNTON at Washington.' We cannot well see why the new Secretary of State should find cause for satisfaction in the fact that his appointment gives rise to uneasiness in the British legation-that is, to the representatives of a country with which we are at profound peace.

His idea, however, seems to be that what is called political capital may properly be made by a restless Secretary of State. through diplomatic controversies with foreign powers. But a man with any such And the commercial interests which Mr. Blaine is expected to foster by subsidies will scarcely tolerate constant exposure to the dangers which his diplomacy must provoke.

The prediction that times would be lively under the new Administration seems likely to be fulfilled. It will be an interesting period to live in. Some old ideas are to be abandoned in practice. It used to be thought that the Secretary of State, if not a lawyer thoroughly well read in international law. Circumspection, dignity, and simplicity were regarded as essential characteristics of a proper administration of the State Department. Different views now prevail among those who lead the party in power. It may be doubted whether they will prove as satisfactory to the people.

The Abandonment of Candahar.

The adoption of Lord Lyrron's resolution in the House of Peers on March 4, by an overwhelming majority, attests a widespread discontent with the Indian policy of the present Ministry. The admonition was not unheeded, for on the same day Lord HARTINGTON intimated in the House of Commons that there was no immediate intention of withdrawing the British troops from Candahar. The fact is that the GLAD-STONE Government would find it almost impossible to reconcile and defend the opposite lines of conduct pursued in Afghanistan and in the Transvani.

During the electoral campaign which fol-

lowed the dissolution of the last Parliament, the Liberal attack was directed with equalvehemence against the Indian and the Colonial policy of the Braconsfield Cabinet. The contest with Shere All and the annexation of the Transvaal were both denounced as acts of wanton aggression, and the English people were distinctly given to understand that a Liberal Government would redress the outrages and blunders for which in their executive capacity Lord Lyrron and Sir BARTLE FRERE had been responsible. The programme, however, has received a partial and faltering, not a resolute and It aims, first, to increase the small annual thorough, application. It has been repudi- appropriation of \$290,000, granted every ated in South Africa, where its abandon- | year since 1810 by Congress for the purpose ment cannot be justified, and it has of arming the militia, to \$1,000,000, which is been stuppornly adhered to in Afghan- no greater, in ratio to the present extent istan, where newly discovered ovi- and population of the country, than \$200,000 dence of Russian machinations and a was sevenly years ago. Next, it mims to signal change in the political situation cast | secure uniformity in the various State grave doubt upon the prudence of the course. | maiitias; uniformity of organization, of reg-It is not easy to explain the flagrant incon- ulations, of administration, of drill, of dissistency of Mr. Gransrone's conduct in cipline, of dress, of equipment, of camp inthese matters upon any other theory than | struction, and of rifle practice. These two that of personal spite. The Indian policy of | purposes it combines ingeniously by making the late Government was in a special sense the one dependent on the other; that is, Lord Beaconsfield's, whereas the annexa- only those States that adopt the system of tion of the Transvaul must in the last resort | uniformity can be entitled to a share of the be charged upon Lord Carnarvon, who, as Congressional appropriation. This, howis well known, in consequence of some dis- | ever, at once suggests the query whether a agreements with the leader of his party, re- fund used in accordance with a constitusigned his post of Colonial Secretary. To | tional provision to arm all the States could adopt an act performed by one of Lord | be lawfully kept back from some and given Beaconsfield's enemies, and to repudiate to others in the way proposed. And here is an act in which the late Premier was par- | an important question to settle at the start; ticularly interested, constituted a double- for without some sort of coercion the proheaded slight, in which the Liberal Ministry | posed uniformity will be almost hopeless.

pense of consistency and the national reputation for honesty and foresight.

There was literally no excuse, as is now openly admitted by the London Daily News, for the retention of the Transvaal in the face of the petitions and remonstrances which the Boers hastened to bring forward on the advent of a Liberal Ministry. On the other hand, the war against SHERE ALI has been placed in an entirely new light by the disclosure of the close understanding arrived at between Gen. KAUFMANN and the Ameer during the Russo-Turkish war. It is now clear that the curt refusal to receive an English envoy at the very time when a Russian emissary was being entertained at Cabul was correctly viewed by the Indian Government as a cause of war. SHERE ALI'S action under the circumstances was certain to be interpreted throughout Asia to mean that the Alghan chief supposed himself able to insult the English with impunity, relying on a more or less explicit pledge of assistance from Tashkend. Now that the actual text of the secret convention concluded by KAUFMANN with the Afghan ruler is before the English people, no one doubts that but for the settlement of threatened difficulties made by the Berlin Congress a Russo-Afghan army would have invaded India. There was, in a word, adequate provocation for the Afghan war, and the Anglo-Indian forces are rightfully in possession of Candahar. There is but one question for the present Government to answer, viz.: Is it worth while to keep it? New light has been thrown on this point also since the Liberal orators treated the apprehension of a Russian advance to Mery and Herat as an absurdity.

The capture of Geok-Tepe has revolution-

ized the political situation in Central Asia. We refer not merely to the permanent occupation of that large and fertile oasisthough its strategic importance is very great -but to the manner in which it was effected. The contemptuous indifference with which British Liberals have for years regarded what they have termed the bugbear of Russian encroachment has been based on two considerations. First, the reiterated attempts of a Russian column operating from a base upon the Caspian to penetrate and conquer the country of the Tekke-Turcomans had invariably resulted in ignominious failures. In the second place, it was accepted as an axiom by military experts that two expeditions starting respectively from Tashkend and the Transcaucasian province, and marching on converging lines, were out of the question, inasmuch as the wide stretch of country intervening between the Russian outposts on the Turkestan side and | apparent. the easis of Geok-Tepe was entirely impassable. Now, the remarkable and ominous feature of Gen. Skobeleff's campaign is not so much the capture of the Turcoman gerous in a Secretary of State. This country | stronghold, as the fact that his victory was does not want difficulties with foreign preceded and largely furthered by the junction of a column, three thousand strong, which had set out from Tashkend and successfully traversed a region supposed to be impracticable. This is the circumstance which in all likelihood made Skobeleff's triumph possible, and which at all events has brushed away the fiction, so long current in the mouths of English Liberals, that nature herself had interposed an insuperable bar to a Russian movement against

Whether Russia sees fit just now to take possession of Mery, or to push forward against Herat, is a matter of small moment. Every well-informed person in India knows that with Gen. SKOBELEFF intreached at Geok-Tene, and with a route opened for reenforcements from Tashkend, nothing but English cannon can prevent a Russian commander from occupying those historic cities when he chooses. It behooves the British Government, accordingly, to consider the effect on the native mind in India of an abandonment of Candahar, now that the proximity of a Russian army is no longer a knowledge of history as would fit him for chimera but a fact. Nor should we forget, the office could hardly be ignorant of the in estimating the significance which such a perils of such a policy. It is like playing step might have to native critics, that Candahar is the commercial and strategic ter minus of a railway which for years the Anglo-Indian Government has been building through Beloochistan, and which has been pushed already some distance beyond Quettah and within Afghan territory.

What Can be Done for the Militia?

To-day the third annual convention of the National Guard Association will be held in by profession, ought at all events to be Philadelphia. Its delegates come from all parts of the country; from as far South as Louisiana, and as far West as California. Its object is no less national than its membership. It seeks the reorganization and improvement of the militia of every State in the Union, through the operation of a national militia law.

How difficult a task this association has undertaken it already knows. In January, 1879, it met in New York, and, after careful deliberation, framed a militia bill which it sent by messenger to Congress, then in session. The subject was important, but nothing was accomplished. A year later, the convention reassembled in St. Louis. There the original bill was carefully revised, and again sent on its way to Congress. Now for the third time the association meets, and its first reflection must be that a third session of Congress has ended without its bill being any nearer enactment.

It might be supposed that a project to increase the efficiency of the militia would receive universal and hearty support, especially since the miserable condition of some of the State troops has frequently caused the employment of the regular army to do their duties for them. But there are several obstacles in the way.

To begin with, there is the apathy of Congress-a body hard to move except through political considerations or personal influence. It probably has no rooted antipathy to improving the militia, but neglects the matter now, as during the last forty years.

In the next place, the scheme of the association is not free from inherent difficulties.

may have been tempted to induse at the ex- | Again, to have uniformity there must be I to abuse him.

some recognized and high standard. It is proposed that competent officers of the regular army shall be detailed to inspect and report on the troops, while others may be assigned, on application, to certain staff duties. This provision would only carry out more thoroughly a practice which already prevails in several States, but it is strongly objected to, on the ground that the Constitution expressly reserves to the States the appointment of all militia officers, and all the training, under the discipline prescribed by Congress. It is required that the States themselves reappoint these inspectors as State officers, for the purpose in question; but the objectors interpose that the proposed law would practically make the appointment coercive. This is the general style of the objections raised against the scheme, although the association's bill has been skilfully drawn to obviate them as

far as possible. Another danger is encountered in the disposition of some people to capture the prolect, and turn it in a different direction. Gen. BENET, Chief of Ordnance, at a very early stage of the movement, pronounced in favor of it; but, under his modification, it would revolve about the Ordnance Bureau as a centre; and the disposition of some Congressmen to accept such a nationalized militia was a source of chagrin to its original projectors.

Finally, there is a steady and powerful opposition to any sort of national militia in many of the State organizations, perhaps particularly in New York. It is true that to-day's Philadelphia convention is chiefly or wholly composed of delegates authorized to act by the militia authorities of the States they represent. But corps pride and attachment to local institutions and peculiarities of uniform, equipments, or customs, cause many old and well-known regiments and companies to oppose being fused in a national organization. They were formed as volunteer organizations; their histories disclose and their State laws recognize the fact: they think they are doing well enough now, and object to being sacrificed, as they think they might be, to a desire for uniformity, merely in order that States which have never yet done their militia duty may profit thereby.

Such are the circumstances under which the National Guard Association meets today. Its problem is to conciliate opponents, to remove all valid objections, and to ride over the rest. Former deliberations have shown great tact in this respect; but it is not easy to see what more for the present can be done. The need, however, of improving the militia of the States, as a whole, is

Garfield's Sorrow.

Man is born to trouble. On the very day after his inauguration the new President has come to grief. The occasion was his parting with the Cabinet of his predecessor. "I assure you, gentlemen, he said, "it causes me sincere regret to part with your valuable services." He is said to have spoken very feelingly.

Why it was that the President did not relieve his intense suffering by inviting the several Secretaries to withdraw the resignations they had tendered and remain in his Cabinet is not made apparent. Undoubtedly there was some good reason, or he would not have grieved so terribly with the means of immediate relief in his own hands.

When Mr. JOHN SHERMAN, as Senator from Ohio, introduces a bill to reimburse his constituent, Mr. R. B. HAYES, for the travelling expenses of the gentlemen whom he sent to Louisiana to break up the PACKARD Legislature, he ought to include the amount of cash paid to Cananave to save his undertaking establishment from execution and keep his mouth shut. Something should also be given to STANLEY MATTHEWS for stationery expended in correspondence with Anderson.

The failure of the bill to restore the Japanese indemnity fund was a discreditable incident of the late Congress. Neglect and captious criticisms kept the bill back until it was too late ceived an overwhelming majority in the Senate. Happily it can be taken up next winter, and its friends should then see that it is see sonably passed.

A fortnight ago Gen. MAHONE attracted a vast amount of attention. He was supposed to be the balance of power in the Senate. An unexpected event robbed him of this accidental importance. The death of Senator CARPENTER r Wisconsin made the new Virginia Senator no longer the decisive factor in the March orbecame certain that the Democrats would have the new organization until Senator Carpenter's successor should be appointed, however Gen. MAHONE might vote.

One of the lessons of the late walking match is the peril besetting wagers about distance. Panchor, for hours together, had beaten all previous records. But when SULLIVAN broke down he treated himself to long rests, and rapidly fell off from the figures of Howell, HART, and HUGHES. He only seems to have aimed to beat by a mile HART's record in winning the same belt.

British ladies strewed with flowers the path of Gen. Sir F. Roberts as he left London for the Transvani, there to crusu a little community of brave and upright farmers for daring o be free. In this contury there has been no more deliberate national crime committed by people priding themselves on being leaders of

Eighty-seven of Mr. HAYES'S recent nominations were allowed to fail in the Squate. His career rapidly dwindled at the close into insignifleance, being largely shorn of its chief feature, the distribution of official patronage.

The Danville disaster in Pennsylvania adds another to the series of fires in public charitable institutions, which have proved so destructive to life. Last week, in this same State of Pennsylvania, a fire broke out in an orphan asylum, and many children were burned to death. Not many months ago occurred the terrible New Hampshire calumity; while some months before the burning of an insane asylum in the West was marked by grent loss of life; and before that New York city had added her part to the catalogue in the burning of an outbuilding of Believue Hospital. In one of these cases the building was an old wooden structure already condemend; in anoth er, water had to be fetched from a distance to put out the fire; in a third, the hose and the engine were out of repair; in another, the cause of the fire was "a mystery;" in this Danville affair, gas was allowed to escape in one of the rooms, and a light exploded it.

With Wisdom of Minnesota, Lincoln of Illinois, and KIREWOOD of Iowa in the Cabinet, the Northwest ought to be satisfied with its share. It holds the Treasury, the War Department, and the Interior,

When Gen. ARTHUR called the Senate to order as its presiding officer, on Saturday, he may well have contrasted his position with that which his name occupied before the same body on a certain memorable occasion.

Some of Mr. HAYES's friends, who were enutious what they said while he had Government pap to distribute, are now taking courage

THE EXPERIMENTAL CABINET.

WASHINGTON, March 6 .- Don Cameron strendy pronounces the new Administration "a failure." He says that Hayes at least could be obstinate, and, therefore, had one element of character to be confronted, while Garfield is wholly unreliable.

Mr. Blaine has had to encounter serious difficulties in making up a harmonious Cabinet. His greatest trouble has come from Allison. who returned from Mentor two months ago with the Treasury portfolio in his pocket, After Mr. Conkling's visit Gen. Garfield began to healtate, and to doubt the wisdom of Allison's appointment. The rumors of this change of mind disturbed Blaine and his friends seriously, and they sent a message to Mentor dis-tinetly informing Garfield that the plumed knight would not consent to be Secretary of State with a Conkling man in the Treasury. So Garfield started for Washington un-certain what to do, and hoping to satisfy both wings by a choice for the Treasury not wholly acceptable to either. Senator Windom was taken up as a compromise. It must not be forgotten that John Sherman has vigorously pushed Windom for the Treasury. He hopes to run the department by deputy, while he shapes financial legislation from his chair In the Senate.

Mr. Blaine opposed the Windom movement from the beginning with all the power he could command. Finally he triumphed, and on Wednesday afternoon the Treasury was formally tendered to Mr. Allison. His pride had been wounded by Garfield's change of the original programme, and at first he demurred. But subsequently he agreed to take the place, and

the Treasury was considered settled. Later that same night Mr. Allison became alarmed at the free talk of Don Cameron, and the known dissatisfaction of Mr. Conkling with the slate as made up. He himself had urged the appointment of James F. Wilson. It came to his ears that an impression prevailed in Iowa that he had acted in bad faith. These considerations operated powerfully on a timid nature. Finally, a few hours after his acceptance had been made known, he declined positively, pleading the condition of his wife's health as an excuse.

It will be seen from these facts that the Treas-

ary has been all along the pivotal point of the new Cabinet. With that department out of the way the other could easily be arranged, and at least satisfactorily to Binine, who expects to run this Administration in his own way.

The arrangement by which Mr. L. P. Morton is to succeed the illustrious Noyes, one of Hayes's rewarded visiting statesmen, as Minister to France, was entirely personal, and is not regarded here as at all affecting the political situation. The refusal of the Navy Department strengthened his hand for a better place, and out of the complication grew the offer and the acceptance of the Freuch mission. Doubtless Mr. Conkling was quite willing that Mr. Morton should be gratified in his ambition, but if Gen. Garfield supposes he has satisfied the Senator, he labors under a delusion. Mr. Conkling does not propose to give a receipt, even on account, for Mr. Morton's

The Suit Against Mr. Tilden.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Last evenng a summons in an action by J. M. Wilkinson, an assignce of W. L. Wetmore, against Samuel J. Tilden, was served on Mr. Tilden, but no copy of the complaint. What purported to be a synopsis of the latter, however. specified in this morning's papers.

Mr. Tilden has never had a partner; much less has

William L. Wetmore ever stood in that relation to him The New York Iran Mine is an incorporated stock com pany, organized and existing under the laws of Michigan Mr. Tilden is, and has been, its President and Treasurer a director, and an owner of a majority of its stock. Until 1877 William L. Wetwore was the local mining agent. In June of that year it came to the knowledge of the company that for two years previous he had been issuing fraudulent papers in the name of the company, obtaining ioney for them, and converting the money to his own use. He had nise embezzled mency seat him for the

workingmen and supplies for the mine.
Unable any longer to conceal these dishonest transactions, he came to this city, sent for me—the Secretary of the company—and made a confession. He used the most huminating and opprobrious terms in describing his own conduct. A few days later he repeated the same confession to Mr. Tilden, the President of the company, appealing to him to conceal these criminal transactions. Mr Tiden refused, removed Wetmore from the employment of the company, and notified the parties dealing with the company, that they might not be subject to further fraud. A meeting of the company was held, and resolutions passed approving and ratifying the action of Mr. Tilden.

Mr. Wilkinson, the pixintiff in the present-suit, as the saugueerin bankruptcy of Mr. Wetmore, was the President of the Citizens' Bank of Marquette, which holds and in October last, the Supreme Court of Michigan codefined this fraudulent, illegal paper, and declared the bank was affected by sufficient complicity to taint its holding. The opinion was pronounced by that celebrated furist. Chief Justice Cooley, and concurred in by all his

Suits brought on similar paper of Wetmore's had been

decided in the same way by the unanimous act of the highest tribunat of Michigan.

Mr. Watmore is largely indebted to the company, mainly by other misuses of its funds and property. He is also indebted to Mr. Tilden for the purchase money for three thousand shares of stock, which, in 1866, Mr. Tilden wold him as a special favor at a nominal price, much below its value.

If the company should divide up all its cash means,

Mr. Wetmore would still remain largely indebted to the

carry on its operations, and during that period Mr. Tilder advanced to it whatever it needed. No matter how high a rate of interest money commanded, Mr. Tilden never charged the company more than seven-per cent. Ever since the company has had any funds in Mr. Tilden's hands it has been every year credited with interest at the same rate as allowed by the bank to him. The salaries allowed to Mr. Tiblen and Mr. Wetmore

were agreed upon and approved by all the stockholders. The statement that the funds of the company were used by Mr. Tilden to purchase Patisburgh and Fort Wayne Rulway stock is not true. He has not jour hused inv stock of that corporation since the New York Iron Mine has had funds in his bands.

The present shit is founded on allegations repudiated

by the Supreme Court of Michigan, and the superdinate statements in the complaint, as represented in this morn-12 WALL STREAT, NEW YORK, March 5.

A Clergyman's Opinion of The Sus. Extend from a Letter

While it follows the present able, independent curse, i shall exteem it a measure both to read it and to get others to read at. Every sensible man prefers a manly adversary to a lukewarm friend. The sea goes into the homes of many who differ with it, simply on the ground of its honesty and independence.

An Early Break-up in the Hudson Predicted. RONDOUT, N. Y., March 6.- The crossing of he Hulton on the ice at this point ath continues, though he stush at some points is knee deep. The ice is that wearing away, and it is apprehended that there will be a break-up in the coming week. At Saugerties and other a break in in the coming week. At Sangerthes and other up-the triver places the feet in the rever is set from ten to sever in the feet in the sever. A ready strainfeatured are next-view engaged to making it clarations for the severy opening of avariation. The strainfeat Marcha and Early of the Newhorgh and Albaro time expect to confinence rating on the 20st that. The Thomas Grantle and James W. Hallwin which run between this city and New York, will aministic flories washed about the sand time things there were some appears to the property of the property of the several trivial trivials they allies some syvers, mexical the affect should intervene.

The Skirmishing Fund Books.

In the suit brought two years ago by Donis Mulcaby against J. O'Donevan Rosss, to recover \$465 for services in accompanying the remains of Col. John O'Malioney to Ireland, Judge Softwick in the Superior Court on Saturakay depict the plantiff's motion for an order of ware filled the political wave fills to help of colonic books chained to be in his possession, showing what deposition was made of the moneys showing as a lose Saturakay was failed the moneys showing as "the Saturakay or fail." Mr. Marcally is never a that Mr. Books promised to pay him \$1.000 out of the first for his services, and that the smooth steep for is said due.

Large Shipment of Grain from St. Louis. ST.H.ours. March 6 .- The towboat Oakland of

ne St. Leuis and New Orleans Transportation line letters yesterday morning with 201 Obstances of corn and Described to the state of the s

ed Appearance. From an Interview to the Boston Herald. I am out of politics entirely. I am only a AN EMEUTE IN EGIPT.

Revolt against the Descendants of the Mam-elukes-The Khedive Gives Way-The Marriage of an Egyptian Princess.

CAIRO, Egypt, Feb. 9.-In Egypt, February cems to be the month for military pronunciamentos. Two years ago I wrote you an account of the army emeute, led by a certain Osman Pashs, supposed to have been instigated by the ex-Khedive. It was mainly directed against the British element in the administration. I have now another to record. directed against the identical Osman Pasha. who had been made Minister of War. Thus the man who taught the army the secret of obtaining its ends by mutiny has fallen a victim to the

system which he inaugurated. The influence of a certain military element in Egypt has always been a factor in the history of its administration. This element consisted in old times of those Mamelukes who, six hundred years ago, founded a dynasty in Egypt, and who, even after it had become a Turkish Pashalik, continued to control the executive, until, in 1811, the celebrated Mohammed Ali treacherously assassinated the Mameluke Beys with their followers, 470 in number. A large number of their descendants still remained in the country. Comparatively powerless, they cherished the traditions of their ormer influence, and many of them contrived to occupy important military positions. In spite of their long residence in the country, the native Egyptians have always continued to regard them with suspicion and jealousy, and call them foreigners.

Ever since the conquest of Egypt by Turkey. the official class has consisted largely of Turks. who filled the highest positions in the country. Of late years, however, and especially since the joint Anglo-French administration, the native Egyptian has begun to develop a certain spirit of national independence. In proportion as the tie which has bound Egypt to Turkey is weakened, the Egyptians aspire to manage their own affairs, not independently of the advice and control of England and France, but of Turks and Circassians. Indeed, it is a remarkable thing that with the native Egyptians. whether of the official or the middle or the peasant class, the joint administration of the Western powers is in the highest degree popular, while the anti-foreign party consists of those Turks and descendants of the Circussian Mamelukes whom the Egyptians consider as foreigners.

This preface is necessary in order to compre-

hend the spirit which animated the leaders of

hend the spirit which animated the leaders of the late emeute. The Minister of War, Osman Pasha, was of Circassian descent, and had lost no opportunity of exhibiting the most marked partiality in his advancement of Circassian officers over the heads of the natives. He was evidently filling the superior ranks with men of his own race, upon whom he could rely for certain private ulterior ends. An ambitious man, who has made one successful military revolt, and who comes of a race of Pretorian Guards who once governed the country by the sword, might very fairly be suspected of nourishing designs of a political character, more especially as he would be backed in any opposition to the present system of administration by the Turkish as well as the Circassian element. Whether this was so or not, the native Egyptian officers resented the partiality against which they had long protested in Caro addressed a romonstrance conched in the strongest terms to the Minister of War. Osman Pasha ordered their arrest for insubordination. A court martial was appointed, of which, among others, Gen. Stone, late of the United States army, was a member. Before the court had time to sit, two battalions of the First Regiment of the Guard, who were devoted to their Colonel, All Bey Fehmi, one of the arrested court had time to sit, two battaions of the First Regiment of the Guard, who were devoted to their Colonel, Ali Bey Fenmi, one of the arrested officers, rushed to their arms, marched through the streets of Cairo to the barracks of the Kasr-el Ni, forced the gates, the guard retiring be-fore them without resistance, surged tumultu-ously down the corridors to the room where the officers who were to form the court had assem-bled, and to which the Colonels had aiready been brought and carried them off in triumly officers who were to form the court had assembled, and to which the Colonesis had aiready been brought, and carried them off in triumph. The Minister of War owed his safety to a precipitate flight, but the under Minister was somewhat roughly handled, and Gen. Stone was a little husted. None of the other officers, however, was molested. The battalions, with their rescued Colonel, then marched back to their barracks are opposite the palace of the Khedive. His Highness, having been apprised of what had taken place, immediately sent an aidedecamp to summon the mutineers to give up the officers and return to their duty. The messenger was received with loud cries of "Vive ie Khedive." but the soldiers refused most positively to give up their Colonel. The whole regiment massed uself under arms beneath the baleony of the palace. The scene had by this time become executing. Numbers of foreign visitors rushed to the spot to see the upshot of the whole affair. The regiment, while firm in its attitude of resistance, never ceased its prots attitude of resistance, never ceased its pro-use manifestations of personal lovalty to th Rhedive. This young man is only 23 years old. He was surrounded by his Cabinet, and Mr. Malet and M. de Hing, the Emglish and French representatives, hastened to the naince. It was chiefly due to the caunsels of the two latter that the Government determined not merely to overlook the mutinous conduct of the army, but to make a full concession to their demands. Not only were the appointments to which the Egyptian Colonels objected canceled, but the Minister of War was dismissed from his pest, and a more popular nomination was made. This episode will have the effect of increasing the Ill-leeling between the native Egyptians on the other. Foreign sympathy will go with the native Egyptians, who represent both moral and material progress as against the corrunok the mutinous conduct of the army. material progress as against the corrup

and material progress as against the corrup-tion and distress which was thought to have terminated with the reign of the ex-Khedive.

The whole affair was at an end by 2 o'clock in the afferneon, and the town quickly regained its accustomed tranquility. Nor did it inter-fere with the great rejoicings and festivities which took place two days afterward, on the occasion of the marriage of the Khedivo's sis-ter-in-law with her second cousin, who is a grandson of Mohammed Ali. On the night be-fore the marriage all the princesses of the Khecoasion of the marriage of the Michael Sister-in-law with her second coursin, who is a grandson of Mohammed Ali. On the night before the marriage all the princesses of the Khedive's family, and other near female relatives of the brite, went to pass the night in the palace in which she lives. The origin of the enstom is a supposed act of delivery on the part of the bride's family of the linds to ber flance. The Princess gave a magnificent dinner to ninety-eight ladies in the harem, while the guests of the Princes consisted to a banquet in the sciamble or men's apartments. The presents of the Princes consisted of a pair of slippers ornamented with diamonds, some scarft pins of previous stones, a jewelled walking cane, and other costly trinkets. The Prince gave his bride a magnificent parace, bracelets, rings, watches, and other ornaments.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon all Cairo was in a burz of excitement and expectation. The windows of the streets through which the procession was to pass were crowded with spectators, principally ladies; flars were hung out trobusty, and native and European music mingled discordant strains to who away the time. At last the cureae appeared. First came envairy, followed by the identical regiment which had mutined two days before. Their came the Frincess in her carriage drawn by six handsome horses surrounded by grooms in red and gold livery, and followed by the court carriages and a long train of private vehicles. On the roof of the Princess's carriage strutted a tame while dove.

In the evening the streets from the mosque,

roof of the Princess's carriage strutted a tame white dove. In the evening the streets from the mosque, where the bridegroom went to pray to the Paise of Geziron, were liburinated. There was a breelight procession to conduct the Prince to the harem, where his bride was waiting for him. Here he uncovers her face and presents his wedding gifts, she reserving the presentation of hers to an even more private occasion. Of course, it is runored that the bride is beautiful, but this report must, so far as the suiside public are concerned, remain forever bised on conjecture.

Yesterday all the troops quartered in Calro Testeriay all the troops quartered in Cairo presented themselves in front of the Khedive's puace, and a declatation of officers approached his Highness, expressed their regret for the pronunciaments which had taken place and professed their unwavering loyalty. The Khedive replied by animadvertime strongly upon the nature of the measures they had reserved to to obtain a concession to their domination the conscient a different course of conduct for the lature. The fact is that the government is somewhat alarmed at the pressure which the success of the recent emeils has given the success and rungers are right had further military demonstrations are in manager, the lear of which the deputation of officers were anxious to disper.

Beacon Richard Smith on the Opera

Music is ethered and cosmopolitan. It is the extra and real and cosmopolitan. It is there exists an invalidation of the covering a real and the second of the state is a contract and should up in the second country of should point be settled.

The Arkumus Idea. From the Chickman Engager.

On learned inciding to the State of Arkansaw. I crave your kind attention. While I indicate the law. if you speak concerning Kansas You must not be rect your saw; You is not considered quite su fait Unices you say Kansaw.

In playing Score Shople, If you have buge to draw, You must substitute for your appleans A barrel of applease. As one of your constituents, I'm sale against the law, Because I say you jackass lustesd of you jackass.

STEALING THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The Speculative Perversion of the Homestend and Tree Culture Acts.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In the Western Territories, where the public lands are rapidly being exhausted by the immense numbers of agricultural settlers pouring into them,

of the United States, under which land is occu-

It has long been claimed by many well-in-

formed men that the Preemption and Tree Cul-

pied by the emigrants, is fully exemplified.

ture laws were used for speculative purposes only; that an emigrant actually seeking a home always took advantage of the homestead laws. In verification of these statements an examination of the records, some of which are official, some kept by land agents, and others by railway companies, shows that about one-half of the farms acquired from the Government under the preemption laws are sold by the original preemptors in less than a year after the perfec tion of title. Further examination shows that a very large proportion of these farms were settled on by young unmarried men, who were hired by speculators for that purpose. The settlers are not required by law to reside continuously on the land. The building of a sod or siab house, or the digging of a dug-out, the ploughing of a few acres of prairie and a pretence of raising crops, the sleeping on the claim at long intervals, is all the law requires. The man hired to make the settlement frequently works on an adjoining farm, owned by his omployer, and the sum paid him for preempting the land is additional to his monthly pay. The preëmption necessarily secures him permanency of labor from the bonanza farmer he is These are the men who are nished employment during the winter of the claims are taken by men hired by attor

nency of labor from the bonanza farmer he is working for. These are the men who are furnished employment during the winter. Many of the claims are taken by men hirod by attorneys and land agents who speculate in lands. The records show that on lands taken under the predmption laws the average value of the improvements made on a quarter section of land up to the date of perfection of title is \$75, or about \$77 cents per acre.

A soldier is allowed six months after filing before commencing his residence on the land. Almost without exception the soldier filings are speculative, the holder hoping to sell the claim before the six months have passed. Seldom does a soldier perfect his title under the preemption laws. A soldier's filing can be made by attorney, and when it expires, another, if the land be desirable, can be put on. Thousands of acres are withheld from settlement for years by means of these frau-lulent filings.

The Tree Culture act was intended to encourage actual settlers on the wind-swept prairies to cultivate trees for the purpose of utimately supplying themselves with fuel, lending material, and protection from the arcite winds and southern strocces. Fractically, its operation is to withdraw land from sottlement. In the territory opened by Northern Pacific Railroad, and lying cast of the Missouri River, some 2,000 timber claims, amounting to 308.713 acres, were entered during the year ending June 30, 1889, it is safe to assert that not 100 of the claims are cultivated in accordance with the letter of the law, and not ten in accordance with the letter of the law, and not ten in accordance with the letter of the law, and not require the cultivater to live on the land; and long-can be begun with any prospects of success. It is cheaper for an artial settler, wanting land for acricultural purposes, to pay the holder of the ciaim a hundred of the cannot have a compared to success. It is cheaper for an extended to seven at the option of the settler, before the title can be acquired. The actual settler want

who makes a business of raising wheat, has all of his land under the piough.

It is evident that a rairoad company, building through an unsettled prairie country, would naturally prefer to have the lands that their road runs through fall into the bands of bonanza farmers, so us to speedily secure a paving local business. And it is not surprising that they favor the farmers of large tracts at the expense of the homestead farmer. The wisdom of allowing these fertile wheat lands to be controlled by men engaged in growing breadstuffs on principles antagonistic to the welfare of the fillers of farms whose size, when acquired from the Government, was limited by law to 160 acres, is doubtful. But the discussion of that subject is far from ended. Frank Wilkeson. who makes a business of raising wheat, has all

The Best Way to Get People to Church,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The church going question interests us all, "Ernesto" and others have touched some of the points at issue. May I aurrest one or two heretofore everioused reasons? compulsory church going. I speak from an experience of seventeen years in the ministry when I say that this is the case with our American population. The foreign ob-servance of Souday accounts for the laxity among those

not native born. Many a man to-day dates his hatred of church going from these early years when custom and now made men, women, and children attend church, or rather "meet-

ing," and pay their dues. The libra of the original Sabbath was rest. That has mover been revoked, though our Lord's example and the early Church both teach the necessity and value of as-

sembling together for worship of Alabelity God. One more item, and I have suggested themes for many sermons and editorisis. The lack of a common service in which all can take part is a strong reason why people find so little interest in church services. It has been a one-man thing all through. The man prayed, the man preached, and the choir sang. The people were nonentities. Give each one something to do, as our modern sectariantsin is fast finding out, and you will hold the attention and interest of church goers. The appeal to the in-tellect, and the intellect only, will never make Christians after the pattern of the New Testament.

Not leading, but doing, was Christ's rule. CLERICOL. St. Parks's Recrour, March 5.

The Rev. B. F. Bowen's Troubles. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sic: Early lost

month a statement was printed in several newspapers of New York, among them The Sex, to the effect that I had seen dismissed from the pasterate of the Randolph Bap tist Courch. The story was, and is, entirely take, I have had no trouble with my clorich. It has renewed the call for me to leman on their year, and Lamiglad to say that I emby its confidence and that of the entire

I by pastication, has its oficial in a intercontinued per section, among the new to a comparacy to destroy any postation as a Christian marginal and intercontinued and I have never bell any transfer with any course. r to ma mind, if to ma-

Bring Over the Biarney Stone. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sor: It is not

omining to bring over an Irody result tower states. Also precipitatives, has non-vertically writing and the satisfied force a lead of slowe states. Contact which is satisfied to be a fine a first and the arrive such that set up such a first and the state of the set of

Matt Carpenter's Boyhoud. From the Springer'd Recultioning

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fer turnit, a sovereign remedy for all coughs and colds -

-The London Queen observes on the subject of dresses in London this year: "One thing is cer-tain—it is scarcely possible to err on the side of two costly or ten elaborate dress."

Two allopathic physicans, one homosopathic, and one edicatic are serving amicably together as a committee appointed by the Connecticut Logislature to the practical working of the various land laws

drait a medical practice act. Newnham Hall, the lady's college at Cambridge, England, has six resident lecturers and many students. Miss Minturn, daughter of the late Robert Minturn of New York, in one of Newsham's alumine.

-A mulatto barber has eloped with a pretty and tolerably wealthy white girl of Lancaste, Ohio. No trace of the fugitives has been discovered, anas his Arrican blood is hardly discernible in his face, it is surmised that they intend to hide among strangers —The Prosecuting Attorney of New Alba-

nv. Ind., let his desire to participate in the New Orleans mardi gras fun get the better of his sense of efficial duty. and abandoned his work while a court and Grand Jury were in session. The Grand Jury censured him, and the Court appointed a temporary substitute. -The recent bad weather in Paris has had

ome effect on the national galleries of the capital. The

rooms devoted to the exhibition of the works of Bels

croix. Delaroche, and ingres have been much injured by the accumulation and subsequent incling of the snow. Delacroix's admirable picture representing Dante and Virgit is especially stained and damaged. -Lazarus Stern lost \$20,000 during several years of business in Chicago as a money lender. He was bid, want stared him in the face, and he desired to die, but did not wish to leave behind him the reputation of a saicide. In this dilemma, he broke open the money has in his room, tied his own hands and feet, wrapped a quitt

of death, however, was readily discovered. -Some excavations commenced at the distance of about a kilometre from the walls of Pompeli, with a view to ascertaining the nature of the surroundings of the city, have led to the discovery, within an area of but a few square metres, of thirty skeletons, tor of which were huddled together in one room of a small suburban villa, and among and upon the bones were found bracelets, necktaces, carrings, and other objects.

-Hezekiah Sturges was 62 years old when he married Miss Belknap, at Zanesville, Ohio, and she was 20. He had \$150,000, and she had no money at all. Before the ceremony, he instructionally asked her to sign a document allowing her, he said, \$500 a year torpin money; but he did not explain that by so doing she relinguished all claim on his estate after his death. She has just discovered that fact, after being his wife ter years and at last becoming his widow.

-Colley's defeat and death will be a personal victory to Sir Garnet Wolseley, who was entirely opposed to Sir Bartle Frere's policy in the Transvaal, and who had in consequence incurred the displeasure of the Borse Guards. It is certain that Sir Garnet was on this account kept out of the Commandership-in-Collect in India. According to precedence, he was entitled on his return from South Africa to a step in rank which would have involved his promotion to the command. But he was set aside to make way for less brilliant but more prudent and circumspect officers. Now his turn has come

-The Prince of Wales and Mr. Gladstone attend all Irving's first nights; the Post Laureate, when he has done hearing "the magpies clatter garry composes a tracedy for the fashionable tracedim; the "big wigs" at the British Museum hunt up authorities or him from the treasures in Great Russell street Poets and Royal Academicians jostle one another behind the scenes at the Lyceum, and lounge in the actors dressing room, anxious to be connected with one or other of his triumplis; and, as for the ladies they squab-ble for his autograph and vie with one another for the possession of Irving relica. Even the ends of the cigara he smokes are in demand.

-An Austrian officer in the service of Persia writes respecting the conflict between the Persians and the Kurds: "Every kind of cruelty was resorted to. Villages were burned; women, old people, and children were killed promisciously. The writer of this letter passed through sixteen burning villages in a single day. Herds of 1,000 sheep and 500 cows or buffsions were taken and driven away, and the shepherds either mu bey could. The Austrian officers with great difficulty namined to keep their troops in order. The weather with its rainfalls and snow storms, was so very inciement that a great many of the Persian troops succumbed. In

the old regiments 4.0 men died in one week."

—Rabbits are making their way again in Victoria, Australia. One district is reported to be com-bietely overrun, and the farmers who are open to their degredations have to make common cause to keep them down. This they do, unfortunately, with very little success, for the rabbits breed conveniently in the low im passable strub and then come out to feed on the farm er's crops in the neighborhood. The scrub, however, be ongs to the Government, which is now called upon to put down this not ance. Enthusiasts in acclimatization -like a gentleman in Devonshire who took a fancy to the Colorado potato bug and took some over-ought to be careful what tricks they play in the matter of transplan-

tation. That philosopher who originally brought the rabbit into Australia will need no monument.

— Minnie Palmer is the star of a dramatic company now travelling in the West. Sadie Burclow was until lately a member of the same organization. Both are pretty, talented, and popular. The cause of Miss Bigelow's withdrawal is given by her as f when I bet five cents, and she wanted to 'see' my hand She said she had only a penny left, and I told her that if she wanted to 'call' me she must berrow four more. Thereupon she said I was a real mean thing, and we had alew words. Once after that she came into the room where I was playing, and said she would not join in the on were so far successful that the actresses kissed each other, but the querrel brake out afress, and Miss Buc-low, collecting her salary by the help of a shortd, reagned. —The Times of Natal contains an account,

obtained in in matter sources by Mr. Gaborn, the British Resident in Zuinland, of the memorable disaster \$1 sandrana. The description of the stand made by "the last man' is full of pathos: "He struggled on and on, retreating higher and higher up the hill, till he reached a small cave or recess in the tooks, into which be creat, and with his gun kept off the enomies. The ground in front of the little cave (which was pointed out to met talls steeply down, and the Zuiss, taking advantage of the ricks and stones scattered about, endeavored, two or tures at a time, to approach and shoot him. The soldier, however, was very cool and warr, and invariably shot every Zulvas he appeared. He did not blaze away hir riedly, but headed quietly, took de liberate ann, and killed a man with every short, till at last, the Zulus cing now very tired, a number of men, good shots, we cooght up with guns, who fired simultaneously at the uncertonate man, and so killed him."

-A discovery of much archieological interest has recently been made in the Algerian Sahara. M Tarry, who has been carrying on work in connection with this proposed Trans Sahara Harlway, howing noticed # mount of sand in the neighborhood of Wargla, had the sandug up, and discovered the top of a spherical dome. This t wer, then a platform of masoure, and dustic a complete mosque. Continuing the excitations we farry annumerated seven houses in period product in will come open a seleterraneau watercoope. At the 1997, news, note fromers and been disinfected, and M. 1809. a small forest in paints. It is well amount that the Sahara was at one time much more populars than it is now and its track numb numer extensive, but move a wins to have supposed that eiters had been broken index its called as recently as since the infrotection of M. hacametrics

-Art. Booth's Silvers at most imposited. The softens are is remarkable for its clash atom from the clash show, reflected and simplery for its time passing and temperate Silver than the scholar wave has suffered, either from the changes of the Weather or from the stress of the nightly extrans the simplery or constitute and the scale of his facility extrans the simplery of the large of the section has decaying the constitution of the section of the same than the decaying the scale of the section of

- The cavoy who a few works agreemen under its appearance believe the last France A war. After the termination of that wife has army, which is said to be far more efficient than in 1913.